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BULLETIN No. 20.-22
(Revised July, 1910.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

—OF—

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VARIETIES OF FRUIT RECOMMENDED.

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HONOURABLE W. J. BOWSER, K.C.,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture,
Victoria, B. C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith revised edition of Bulletin No. 20, "Varieties of Fruit Recommended for Commercial Planting."

The revision of this bulletin was undertaken by the Provincial Board of Horticulture and may safely be taken as representing those varieties from which the best returns may be expected, and which have already been proved commercially successful.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. E. SCOTT,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,
Victoria, B. C., 11th July, 1910.

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INFORMATION FOR FRUIT-GROWERS.

:o:

List of Varieties Recommended for Commercial Planting by the Provincial Board of Horticulture, as revised April 14th, 1910.

AT a meeting of the Provincial Board of Horticulture, held at Kamloops on April 14th, 1910, the list of varieties of fruit recommended for commercial planting, issued from time to time by the Board of Horticulture for the guidance of intending planters, was again revised. This was necessitated by the additional information which has since been acquired as to the commercial suitability of varieties, taking into consideration also their immunity from fungous diseases, the natural vigour of the trees, and their immunity from winter injury, etc. The varieties named below represent the consensus of opinion of many of the leading fruit-growers of their respective districts, and may safely be taken as those which sound experience and good judgment indicate to be the best. The list of varieties for each district is not large, and in each district certain varieties are indicated which are believed to be the very best commercial propositions for that district. It is a great mistake to plant too many varieties. To have fewer varieties permits the grower to study each separately, so as to get the most out of his trees, and greatly facilitates marketing the fruit, when trees come into bearing. At the same time, these lists do not contain the names of all the varieties which possibly may be safely, and probably in many cases profitably, grown.

SELECTION OF SITE.

In the selection of the site of the orchard, there are a number of influences to be considered which make for or against success. Shallow soils, those with hard-pan, or very open gravelly bottom, or very heavy clay subsoil, too close to the surface, should always be avoided, even for short-lived trees. In the irrigated districts, attention must also be paid to avoiding alkali. The site should always be chosen with reference to the preference of sun scald, protection from severe winds, and with good air drainage. Close personal observation of the surrounding orchards will teach the intending planter a great deal as to the suitability of the soils of the neighbourhood for the kind of fruit he wishes to plant.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

More failures are made in planting the orchard through having the ground poorly prepared, than any other reason. Land recently cleared from heavy timber should not be planted until a crop of some legume, such as red clover, has been ploughed in. In the irrigated sections, it will generally pay

to do the same. Thorough drainage is essential, and if necessary artificial drainage should be given, though it is usually not wise to plant on soils which need tilling to make an orchard possible. The trees may be fall or spring-planted, depending on the climate. Generally speaking, on Vancouver Island and in the Kootenay, fall-planting is better, while on the Lower Mainland and in the Dry Belt, spring-planting is better.

It is better even if one season is lost, to have the ground in thorough condition before planting, than to plant out on poorly-prepared land. The year lost will be more than made up before the trees come into bearing.

SELECTION OF TREES.

Where possible, the planter should inspect the trees at the nursery as he buys them. As a rule, good, well-grown yearlings are preferable, and the Board of Horticulture recommends that you deal with a sound, reliable nurseryman, who has a reputation to maintain, and who is under bond to the Provincial Board of Horticulture. For particulars regarding this bond, write to the Department of Agriculture asking for a copy of the Horticultural Regulations; and as for further information with regard to the choice of sites and soil, the preparation of the ground, the selection of trees, and the proper planting and pruning of trees, a new bulletin will shortly be issued by the Department covering these points.

Where and How to Buy.

The following is an excerpt from a circular letter issued by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and the Inspector of Fruit Pests, dated 8th November, 1902:—

"Unless a fruit-grower is undertaking experiments—and we do not for a moment attempt to discourage such enterprise—we would strongly urge fruit-growers who are starting orchards for commercial purposes to buy only those varieties of fruit trees which, from previous experience, have proved themselves to be of value, and to avoid all varieties which are unknown, or are not well known to be profitable. Do not trust to the word of a tree-pedlar; the chances are that he is more ignorant of the wares he is attempting to sell than the prospective purchaser. In most cases those varieties of fruit trees for which extraordinary claims are made turn out to be worthless, and the unlucky purchaser finds himself out, first in the actual cost of the trees, which, after all, is the least; but, in the second place, that which is impossible to estimate, viz., the loss of years of waiting, to find out at last that the trees are worthless and have to be rooted out; leaving him not only worse off than he was in the first place, but without recourse against anyone."

Whilst in no way depreciating the extra-provincial nurseries, it is a self-evident fact that acclimatised nursery stock is preferable to imported stock, and, therefore, it is recommended that, when possible, trees should be obtained from local nurserymen. The wisdom of this advice is, I believe, sound, for the following reasons:—Being acclimatised, no time is lost in adaptation to the new conditions; being freshly taken up and transplanted, the risk of loss by drying out and by frost are so minimised that very few

of the trees die. The principals being on the ground and having reputations to sustain, it is to their interest to sell only such stock as are true to name, and the substitution of other varieties than those wanted cannot be done without consent. In case of mistakes, they are more easily rectified; the risk of diseases and pests is minimised; the opportunity of visiting the nursery and inspecting the stock before buying; the necessity and expense of inspection is avoided, for it must be remembered that all nursery stock from any point outside of the Province must be sent to Vancouver and there inspected by a quarantine officer of the Board, and the fees paid before same is allowed to be moved.

Prof. S. W. Fletcher, in Bulletin No. 53, on "Nursery Stock for Washington Orchards," decants as follows on this point:—

"The distinction between nearby and distant nurserymen should not be made on the mere distance of the nursery from the proposed location of the orchard, nor should it be made on state lines. It should be drawn between well-marked geographical and horticultural districts. Thus the Coast regions of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia naturally constitute one great horticultural district, the irrigated valleys of Eastern Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and British Columbia another, and the unirrigated uplands in these same sections still another. Orchardists in each of these districts will generally find it for their interest to purchase nursery stock which has been grown within the limits of the district. Of course, exceptions rise up on every side. Here are fine orchards in the Yakima Valley which came from Eastern stock; there are profitable Sound orchards which came from irrigated stock, and so on. But the general trend of evidence, and the opinion of some of our best fruit-growers, is that local stock is better. When its other advantages are considered, one comes to believe that in the end it is cheaper."

As I said before, this advice is given, not with the object of injuring the reputation of extra-provincial nurserymen, but with the sole object of giving what I believe to be good, sound advice to those of our people who need it. When purchasing from nurserymen at points without the Province it is well that the point regarding inspection, previously alluded to, should be clearly understood.

Attention is also directed to the provisions of section 17 of the "Horticultural Board Act," which reads as follows:—

"No person, firm, or corporation shall engage or continue in the business of selling, as principal, agent, solicitor, or otherwise, within the Province, fruit trees, plants, or nursery stock, or of importing for sale fruit trees, plants, or nursery stock into the Province, without first having obtained a licence to carry on such business in the Province as in this Act provided."

All persons authorised to sell nursery stock in this Province are required by their principals, or by themselves, to deposit bonds, in the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, for the faithful performance of their obligations. The public is, therefore, warned not to purchase nursery stock except from duly licensed persons. Licences expire on the 31st day of December of each year.

The following, by George C. Atwood, in "Country Gentleman," is as applicable to the purchasers of trees, and to nurserymen and agents, in Canada as in the United States:—

"Good Advice to Buyers of Trees.

"The agricultural papers for October are repeating their perennial complaints against the 'tree agents,' and nearly every instance mentioned says that the 'victim' bought, as he supposed, valuable varieties, and after they came into bearing they proved to be nothing but scrubs or inferior seedlings—sour apples should have been sweet, red currants white, etc.

"Now, we have much sympathy for the grower who waits for years to get his trees into bearing, only to find that he has been victimised. Such experiences are disappointing, and in some cases attended with serious loss. The ease with which a label may be changed from one tree to another, and the long time it takes for a tree to bear, are inviting to an unscrupulous agent, and some fall into the temptation.

"The majority of trees raised in the State of New York are grown by honourable and responsible nurserymen—men who know their business, and who keep their varieties 'true to name.' Some of these nurserymen employ agents to sell their trees, and are responsible for the acts of those agents. If a stranger calls on you to sell you trees, do not believe anything he says unless he proves it. If he claims to be 'one of the proprietors' of a nursery, take his references and write to them. If he says he is a 'special' or 'general' agent, he can show a certificate of his agency, and you are to see that it is of recent date. If you make a purchase, have him to give you a duplicate of the order, and see that it is correct and that it has his name written thereon, and then write to the firm who sent him to you, giving a full account of the transaction, and they will acknowledge it.

"Any one who buys trees should be as cautious about it as if he were buying any other commodity. Satisfy yourself that you are dealing with reliable, established, and responsible nurserymen or their accredited agents. Plant freely of varieties of established value, invest but little in new things until you have tested them on your own land, and avoid all purchases of varieties when unreasonable claims are made for them."

VARIETY LIST.

Districts.

1. Vancouver Island and adjacent islands.
2. Lower Mainland.
3. Lytton, Lillooet, and Spences Bridge.
4. Kamloops District.
5. Salmon Arm and Armstrong.
6. Vernon and Kelowna.
7. Lower Okanagan Valley.
8. Similkameen.
9. Kettle River Country.
10. West Kootenay.
11. Upper Arrow Lake.
12. East Kootenay.

NOTE.—The varieties recommended below for commercial planting may be planted having in view the Prairie markets or the local markets, or both. Where a variety is particularly adapted for one or for the other, the letters "L. M." signify for local market only, while "S." stands for a good shipping variety for the Prairies only.

1. Vancouver Island and Adjacent Islands.

APPLES:

Summer—Yellow Transparent (L. M.).
Early Fall—Duchess of Oldenburg.
Fall—Wealthy.
Winter—King of Tompkins County.
Crabs—Hyslop (S.).

NOTE.—The Duchess of Oldenburg and also Alexander do particularly well at Gordon Head, and should be planted there in preference to Wealthy. Wealthy is particularly adapted to soils with plenty of moisture. The varieties chosen are practically immune from apple-scab, and none should be planted which are susceptible to this fungous disease. The King of Tompkins County is undoubtedly the finest apple for this district. Vancouver Island is not pre-eminently a winter apple district, and fall varieties should be planted in preference to winter ones.

PEARS:

Fall—Bartlett, Dr. Jules Guyot, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Princess.
Winter—Buerre Clairgeau, Buerre d'Anjou.

The lower end of Vancouver Island is especially adapted to pears, and these varieties all do well, the Princess, however, being recommended only for trial. The Bartlett is, of course, a standard variety, and easily the best to plant. Louise Bonne de Jersey should be planted only on deeper and moister soils, so as to secure the desired size.

PLUMS:

Early—Czar (L. M.).
Late—Englebert (L. M.), Grand Duke, Black Diamond, Italian, Prune.

Only the varieties of plums least susceptible to brown rot should be planted. Czar and Englebert are useful for the local market. The best general plum for distant shipping is the Italian Prune.

PEACHES:

Hale's Early, Early Charlotte, Early Crawford.

Peaches are not recommended commercially, the varieties named being useful for walls or hoardings with a southern aspect.

CHERRIES:

Preserving—English Morello and Olivet.

Sweet cherries are not recommended by the Board, because of their great tendency in recent years to gummosis, brown rot, and splitting of the fruit, together with irregular cropping. The two recommended above are practically free from gummosis, are very regular and heavy bearers, and do not rot or split. They are in high favour in the North-West markets, to which they ship well, and have made more money of late years than any of the sweet cherries.

SMALL FRUITS:

Strawberries—Magoon (S.), Sharpless, and Paxton (L. M.).

Raspberry—Cuthbert.

RHUBARB:

Victoria, Myatt's Linnæus.

IMPORTANT.—The best commercial propositions on Vancouver Island are undoubtedly the Olivet and English Morello cherries, the Bartlett pear, the Italian Prune, and early apples, depending on the section as above noted. Strawberries and rhubarb are also good commercial propositions at the present time.

The fruit industry of the Island generally has rather overlooked the possibilities of the local and Northern market, but there is no doubt that in a few years the Coast market will overtake the entire production in every line of fruit growing on the Island, and will permit of the production of much more fruit at remunerative prices.

2. Lower Mainland.

APPLES:

Summer—Yellow Transparent (L. M.), Duchess of Oldenburg.

Fall—Wealthy.

Winter—King of Tompkins County, Northern Spy.

Crabs—Hyslop.

Careful shippers report that the Yellow Transparent and Duchess of Oldenburg are about the best propositions in the apple line in this district. Bark diseases on these varieties can be controlled by proper spraying. The Wealthy should be planted here only on well-drained soils. This is not particularly an apple country.

PEARS:

Fall—Bartlett and Dr. Jules Guyot.

Winter—Buerre Clairgeau, Buerre d'Anjou.

Pears have not been extensively tried commercially, but do very well, and give excellent returns and are worthy of more extensive cultivation.

CHERRIES:

Preserving—English Morello, Olivet.

These two do well, but have not received the attention their possibilities warrant.

SMALL FRUITS:

Strawberries—Early—Fairfield, Warfield.

Late—Magoon, Campbell.

Of these varieties all are satisfactory, the Magoon perhaps being a little soft for long-distance shipping here. Strawberries are, in the estimation of quite a few growers, the best proposition on the north bank of the Fraser River.

Raspberries—Main crop—Cuthbert.

This variety is pre-eminent, and some growers rank it as the best commercial proposition in the section.

Blackberries—Early—Snyder.
Mid-season—Erie.
Late—Taylor, Evergreen.

Blackberries have usually proven profitable.

RHUBARB:

Early—Victoria, Myatt's Linnæus.

Because of the peculiar earliness of this section, particularly on the north side of the Fraser, rhubarb for the early North-West market is particularly good.

Plums and prunes are not recommended for the Lower Mainland, on account of the prevalence of brown rot. To peaches the same remarks apply as on Vancouver Island, and the same is true also of sweet cherries, as a general rule.

IMPORTANT.—The Lower Mainland is particularly successful in the production of small fruits, early rhubarb, and, in some locations, early apples.

3. Lytton, Lillooet, and Spences Bridge.

APPLES:

Fall—Macintosh Red.
Winter—Spitzenberg, Grimes Golden Pippin, Winesap, Jonathan, Wagener, Northern Spy.
Crabs—Transcendent and Hyslop.

In this district, winter apples do particularly well, and all of the above can be planted safely as a commercial proposition.

PEARS:

Fall—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty.
Winter—Buerre d'Anjou.

These two do very well. There is not sufficient data available as regards plums, cherries, etc., to justify positive recommendations, but in all probability they could be grown successfully.

IMPORTANT.—This district has been well proved as a producer of winter apples of the highest colour and finest quality.

4. Kamloops.

APPLES:

Summer—Duchess of Oldenburg.
Fall—Wealthy, McIntosh Red.
Winter—Jonathan.
Crabs—Transcendent and Hyslop.

PEARS:

Flemish Beauty.

The hardy varieties of apples and pears are recommended for this district, and do very well. This is particularly an apple country.

5. Salmon Arm and Armstrong.

APPLES:

Summer—Duchess of Oldenburg.
Fall—Wealthy, McIntosh Red.

Winter—Johathan, Northern Spy, Wagener.

Crabs—Transcendent and Hyslop.

This district, in common with the last two named, relies for its market almost entirely on long-distance shipments. These apples do very well, and give excellent returns. Generally speaking, the Wagener should only be used as a filler.

PEARS:

Fall—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Dr. Jules Guyot.

On some of the soils of this district pears give excellent returns.

STRAWBERRIES:

Magoon.

RASPBERRIES:

Cuthbert.

Strawberries and other small fruits do very well here, the rainfall, soil, and shipping facilities being specially suited to them.

IMPORTANT.—The best commercial proposition in this district would probably be the Wealthy and Jonathan, or McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, and Wagener, depending on the soil. The Magoon strawberries have done very well as an intercrop.

6. Vernon and Kelowna.

APPLES:

Summer—Duchess of Oldenburg, Lowland Raspberry.

Fall—Wealthy, McIntosh Red.

Winter—Jonathan, Wagener, Rome Beauty, Northern Spy, Grimes Golden, Yellow Newtown, and Spitzenberg.

Crabs—Transcendent and Hyslop.

This is pre-eminently a winter-apple country, and all the varieties named above do well. The Lowland Raspberry, however, while not proven, promises well, and is worthy of trial.

Grimes Golden and Yellow Newtown, also Spitzenberg, do well in some localities, and they should only be planted where previous experience has shown this to be the case.

PEARS:

Fall—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Dr. Jules Guyot.

Winter—Buerre Clairgeau, Buerre d'Anjou, Buerre Hardy.

These pears have all given excellent returns, particularly at Kelowna, where some soils are suited to them.

PLUMS:

Early—Peach Plum and Bradshaw.

Late—Pond's Seedling, Yellow Egg, Quackenboss, Italian Prune.

In the plums, all the varieties named do well, particularly on some of the lower land at Kelowna. The Peach plum, owing to its earliness, is an excellent proposition, and, as a general rule, the Italian Prune has given good returns.

CHERRIES:

Sweet—Royal Anne, Bing, Lambert, Windsor.

Preserving—English Morello, Olivet.

Sweet cherries do particularly well at Kelowna, the Windsor being a variety which seems to do better there than anywhere else in the Province. The preserving cherries have proven profitable on higher lands also.

STRAWBERRIES:

Magoon.

RASPBERRIES:

Cuthbert.

RHUBARB:

Victoria, Myatt's Linnæus.

Small fruits are not popular at present, but have been profitable. Rhubarb gives good returns, especially at Kelowna.

IMPORTANT.—The best commercial proposition in this district at the present time would probably be Wealthy, McIntosh Red, Jonathan, Wagener. On some soils, the pears, plums, cherries, and rhubarb specified give very fine returns also.

7. Lower Okanagan.

APPLES:

Summer—Duchess of Oldenburg.

Fall—Wealthy, McIntosh Red.

Winter—Jonathan, Wagener, Yellow Newtown, Spitzenberg, Rome Beauty.

Crabs—Transcendent.

In this district, the varieties of apples named have been largely proven a commercial success. The Yellow Newtown Pippen has been widely planted and promises well, but is not yet absolutely proven.

PEARS:

Fall—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Dr. Jules Guyot.

PLUMS:

Early—Peach Plum and Bradshaw.

Late—Pond's Seedling, Yellow Egg, Quackenboss, and Italian Prune. plums do fairly well in this district.

CHERRIES:

Sweet—Royal Anne, Bing, Lambert.

Preserving—English Morello, Olivet.

The sweet cherries do very well on suitable soils.

PEACHES:

Triumph, Alexander, Yellow St. John, Early Crawford, Elberta, Belle of Georgia (white-fleshed).

The varieties named represent the concensus of opinion of the leading fruit-growers in this district. The white-fleshed variety, Belle of Georgia, has given good returns, but has as yet a limited market, its superior quality being in its favour.

IMPORTANT.—In this section, as in the previous, the growing of winter apples is the best commercial proposition. Peaches have been very largely planted, and the varieties named are doing best. They are being used as fillers for apples quite satisfactorily.

8. Similkameen.

APPLES:

Fall—McIntosh Red.

Winter—Jonathan, Grimes Golden Pippin, Stayman, Spitzenberg, Winesap.

Crabs—Transcendent and Hyslop.

The above-named apples have been planted extensively, and promise very well. There is not, however, sufficient information available to justify positive recommendation.

PEARS:

Fall—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Dr. Jules Guyot.

PLUMS:

Early—Peach-plum, Bradshaw.

Late—Pond's Seedling, Yellow Egg, Quackenboss, Italian Prune.

PEACHES:

Triumph, Alexander, Yellow St. John, Early Crawford, Elberta, Belle of Georgia (white-fleshed).

This is one of the newer districts of the Province, and while from location, climate, soils, etc., it promises to become one of our foremost valleys, yet there have been only a few orchards in bearing in the district, and recommendations cannot be made very definitely. It is very probable that it will be most popular for the production of winter apples, with Italian prune and some peaches as fillers. The plums and peaches are those recommended for the Lower Okanagan, and from similarity of condition should do well.

9. Kettle River Country.

APPLES:

Summer—Duchess of Oldenburg.

Fall—Wealthy, McIntosh Red.

Winter—Grimes Golden Pippin, Jonathan, Wagener.

Crabs—Transcendent and Hyslop.

This, too, is pre-eminently a winter-apple country. The varieties named above all do very well, but the Wagener should not be planted on low and heavy soils.

Pears, plums, cherries, etc., have not been very well proven, but it is probable that the varieties which do well in the Upper Okanagan will suit this locality. The Italian Prune has been very profitable commercially in car-load lots, and Flemish Beauty has done well among the pears.

IMPORTANT.—The best commercial proposition would be Wealthy, McIntosh Red, Jonathan, and Wagener Apples.

10. West Kootenay.

(Includes Lower Arrow Lake, West Robson to Nelson, Sayward-Waneta District, West Arm, Kootenay Lake, and Creston.)

APPLES:

Fall—Gravenstein, Wealthy.

Winter—Jonathan, Northern Spy, Wagener.

Crabs—Transcendent and Hyslop.

This district is very well adapted for large fruits, and apples do particularly well. They are excellent as to colour and quality, and have remarkable keeping quality. The Gravenstein is the most popular apple in the district, and deservedly so. Jonathan should be planted only where irrigation is available, or where the moisture supply is large.

PEARS:

Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, and Buerre d'Anjou.

All pears do fairly well in this district.

PLUMS:

Peach Plum, Bradshaw, Ponds Seedling, Italian Prune.

These also are very popular, especially for local market, along the Crow's Nest Line.

CHERRIES:

Sweet—Royal Anne, Bing, Lambert.

Preserving—Olivette and Morello.

From all considerations this is a very fine, sweet cherry country, and the preserving cherries will also be commercially profitable.

STRAWBERRIES:

Early—Magoon, Royal Sovereign.

Late—Givan's Late.

RASPBERRIES:

Cuthbert.

BLACKBERRY:

Snyder, Erie.

Among the smaller fruits, the strawberries do particularly well, and while the Cuthbert has been a good commercial proposition as a raspberry, it is usually said that the strawberries, Magoon and Royal Sovereign, have given better returns to the grower.

IMPORTANT.—In this district it is very probable that sweet cherries will be the best commercial proposition for long distance shipping. Gravenstein and Northern Spy are particularly profitable winter apples, and small fruits as above-mentioned are giving excellent returns. Nearly everything in the above list finds a market locally and along the Crow's Nest Line, but the varieties mentioned as the best commercial proposition are valuable both for local market and long distance shipping.

11. Upper Arrow Lake.

APPLES:

Fall—Gravenstein, Wealthy.

Winter—Northern Spy, Jonathan Wagener.

Crabs—Transcendent and Hyslop.

In this district the varieties which are susceptible to apple scab should not be planted. Gravenstein and Spy are undoubtedly the best apples here.

PEARS:

Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Buerre d'Anjou.

These do well, but are not in such favour as the apples.

PLUMS:

Black Diamond, Italian Prune.

CHERRIES:

Preserving—Olivet, Morello.

Among the pears, plums, and cherries, while the above probably do best, there is very little information, and it is not likely that there will be much planting done at present.

STRAWBERRIES:

Magoon, British Queen, Royal Sovereign.

RASPBERRIES:

Cuthbert.

Strawberries and raspberries have proven an excellent commercial proposition to good, careful growers in this district. Sweet cherries are not recommended commercially, but preserving cherries, while not proven, will probably give good returns.

IMPORTANT.—On the Upper Arrow Lake the best commercial proposition at the present time is undoubtedly an orchard of Gravenstein and Northern Spy, in which for inter-crops the strawberries and raspberries named above may be grown.

12. East Kootenay.

APPLES:

Summer—Duchess of Oldenburg.

Fall—Wealthy, McIntosh Red.

Winter—Jonathan.

Crabs—Transcendent and Hyslop.

PEARS:

Flemish Beauty.

PLUMS:

Italian Prune.

In this section the hardier varieties of apples should receive special emphasis. The information available is insufficient to give positive recommendations, but the varieties mentioned above, with the pear Flemish Beauty and the Italian Prune, will probably give the best results.

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